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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Mysore Gazette

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## Abstract Proceedings of the Mysore Legislative Council.

The Council met in the Council Chamber, Public Offices Buildings, Bangalore on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1914, at 12 noon.

PRESENT.

M. VISVESVARAYA, ESQ., B.A., L.C.E., M.INST. C.E., C.I.E., Dewan (Presiding)

*Ex Officio Members.*

1. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, ESQ., M.A., M.L., C.I.E. First Member of Council.
2. M. KANTARAJ URS, ESQ., B.A., Second Member of Council.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

*Official.*

1. K. S. DORASWAMI IYER, ESQ.
2. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
3. RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO, ESQ., M.A.
4. C. S. DORASWAMI IYER, ESQ., B.A., B.L.

*Non-official.*

1. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA C. SREENIVASIENGAR, ESQ.
2. RAJASABHABHUSHANA DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, ESQ.
3. RAJAKARYAPRAVINA RAO BAHADUR A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
4. SYED AMIR HASSAN, ESQ.
5. S. SEETARAMAYYA, ESQ.
6. M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA, ESQ.
7. M. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO, ESQ.
8. B. NARASINGA RAO, ESQ.
9. S. R. BALAKRISHNA RAO, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.,

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, ESQ., B.A., B.L. (Secretary).

## The Secretary's Report to the Council.

The Secretary reported to the Council :—

(1) that the following bills received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the dates noted against them :—

(*a*) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Bill, 26th September 1913.

(*b*) The Elementary Education Bill, 11th October 1913.

(*c*) The Mysore Muzrai Bill, 11th October 1913.

(*d*) The Mysore Village Courts Bill, 11th October 1913.

(*e*) The Bill to further amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901, 23rd October 1913.

(2) and that the following gentlemen took their seats as additional members of the Council, *viz.*—

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.

„ M. K. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTI RAO.

„ B. NARASINGA RAO and

„ S. R. BALAKRISHNA RAO, B.A., LL.B.

## A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—SIR,—I beg leave to introduce a bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911. The amendment that is to be made now, regulates the partition of house property situated in the Municipalities. The Council are aware that we have passed a regulation for the partition of estates. There we have certain provisions that give power to the division being effected in a particular manner. The present amendment is meant to make the provision for the partition of estates applicable to division of houses situated within municipal limits. The proposed amendment is to transfer the work of dividing those properties to the Presidents of Municipalities. When they have to be divided owing to the decree of the Civil Courts they should be entrusted to the Presidents of Municipalities.

The reason assigned for this suggestion is that minute sub-division of houses and other property within Municipal limits will lead to insanitary conditions of living. This inconvenience was often pointed out in the Representative Assembly. In the Partition Regulation you will find that actual partition could be avoided only on the application of some of the parties concerned. But here in this Bill we want to take away that restriction and to entrust the Municipal President with the power of making the partition in accordance with the requirements of sanitary rules even though the sharers or any of them are not in favour of such a course. The proposal is to add a new section after Section 54 of the Civil Procedure Code. The new section will be numbered as 54-A.

MR. C. S. DORASWAMY IYER.—SIR,—Many words are not necessary to second this proposition as it is only a motion for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code. The object has been well explained by the learned mover. We have got now under the Civil Procedure Code provision for the execution of partition decrees relating to house property as well as the lands paying revenue to Government. But it is found to work a certain amount of hardship in cases in which house property is concerned. The partition bill has now to a great extent enabled the Courts, on applications, to divide properties in a manner that will be congenial to the parties concerned and it will also be very convenient to arrange for the partition in the manner provided for in the partition deed itself. But there are cases in which the parties may come forward and ask for the partition of house property notably in towns where Municipalities are instituted. In such cases, with a view to avoid the necessity for getting the consent of the parties t the decree itself, power is given to the Presidents of the Municipalities to divid the properties in the manner proposed by this bill whether the parties are willin or not, if on sanitary and other grounds the President considers it necessary. I effecting a partition of the property in a manner which is most advantageous to t parties concerned at the same time satisfying sanitary and other considerations the President is given unfettered discretion.

It is with a view to provide for this that leave has been asked for to introduce this bill. I do not think more words are necessary and I second the motion before the Council.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—In supporting the motion I would like to bring to the notice of this Council that the effect of the partition of houses according to the old method is to be seen in the City of Bangalore in a very marked manner. Houses which were at one time owned by one person have now been divided between sons and other relations residing in the same house, four or five families living together all related by consanguinity and so on. Apart from the evils of overcrowding it has given rise to other social evils which it is not necessary for me to state here. I think the need for these provisions is felt in other Municipalities also and we shall not be singular in adopting this bill. So I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

The motion was put to vote and was passed.

## A Bill to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—SIR,—The Honourable Members of this Council are aware that during the last Dasara the speech of the Dewan mentioned that the Government had resolved to enlarge the Legislative Council and that they had also resolved to give to the Council the power of interpellation and discussion of the budget. We have the pleasure to-day of welcoming the four members elected by the Representative Assembly. About the other privileges that have been granted by His Highness the Maharaja to the Legislative Council, *viz.*, the election of four members by districts, and power of discussing the budget and the asking of questions in the Legislative Council, Government could not bring them into force immediately for want of proper provisions in the Legislative Council Regulation. With a view to give full effect to these privileges, the following amendments in the Regulation are proposed, *viz.*, that:—

(1) In Section 3 of the Regulation for the words "not less than ten or more than fifteen" occurring therein, the words "not less than fifteen and not more than twenty-one" be substituted.

(2) The words "Except as provided in Section 12A" shall be inserted at the commencement of sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Regulation.

(3) After Section 12 the following new section be added as Section 12-A, *viz.*

"12-A. Government may from time to time, make rules authorising at any meeting of the Legislative Council, the discussion of the annual budget of the State, and the asking of questions, under such conditions and restrictions as to the subject and other matters as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared.

But no member shall have power to submit or propose any resolution either on the budget or on any matter referred to in any question, or to divide the Council in respect of any such discussion on the budget or answer to any questions asked under the authority of this Regulation or the Rules made under the Regulation.

Provided that the rules made under this section shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations."

I may mention that Section 12-A has been adopted from the corresponding section of the British Indian Councils Act and it seems to me that it makes provision adequately for the purpose we have in view.

I do not think any more explanation is necessary at this stage. I may say for the information of the honourable members that the rules to be issued under this provision are almost ready and there will be no delay in publishing them.

I beg therefore to move that the Bill to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, be read in the Council.

MR. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.—I second the motion.

MR. C. SREENIVASIENGAR.—SIR,—I beg to offer one observation regarding the Bill. The learned mover of the Bill said that it was based on the British Indian Act. The Bill however does not go as far as the latest Indian Councils Act. In British India resolutions are allowed to be passed.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—The present Bill is more in accordance with the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

MR. C. S. DORASWAMY IYER.—I wish to know whether the word "not" in the proviso to Section 12-A proposed was not a misprint.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—The word was deliberately put in as it was not the intention of Government to give this power to the Legislative Council.

MR. S. R. BALAKRISHNA RAO.—The Bill goes only as far as the Indian Councils Act of 1892. We had a start in 1907 and if the present Bill is not to be a substantial improvement, we will be practically twenty years behind time. There does not seem to be any objection to the grant of rights that have been given to the British India Councils. The discussing of the budget and also the right of discussing or putting questions was being exercised in British India up to the year 1909. When the new Councils Act was introduced, the necessity for extending the rights of non-official members was felt. I think I may as well claim that our own country is not at all behind the British Indian Provinces. Our people are as civilised and the country has progressed as much as any part of British India. I think it is time that all those privileges that the British India Councils are now enjoying should be granted to our people and we will not be asking too much.

THE DEWAN.—You must remember however that this Legislative Council was formed only in 1907.

MR. S. R. BALAKRISHNA RAO.—It is true that the British Indian Legislative Councils were established in 1862 and ours only in 1907. To be logical then we will have to begin with about the same functions that they had in 1862! I only refer to the logical conclusion of it. But now we have all the advantages. The Councils have been tried in British India and have been found to be very useful. We have profited by the example of the British Indian Provinces. I think it is time we should have all the right enjoyed by British Indian Councils also extended to us.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—I support Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao. We have inherited all British Indian traditions. Why not we get their privileges also?

MR. S. SEETHARAMIAH.—There is nothing unreasonable in Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao's view. I support him.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—What Mr. Balakrishna Rao says is all right. I am at one with him.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—With regard to the observations made by Mr. Balakrishna Rao, I may mention that it is still open to His Highness to grant further privileges. The grant of extended rights would depend on how the members exercised their present powers and helped Government. If Government found it expedient, necessary and useful, they would certainly go further but at present I would ask the members not to raise a dissentient voice in the matter. As to the British Indian Councils, they also had this intermediate stage and had gradually developed to the position they occupy now. We need not jump over this intermediate stage but we should gradually qualify ourselves for the greater privileges that the British Councils possess. At the same time, we need not undervalue what we have got.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I now proceed to a matter which is not mentioned in the agenda and the Dewan-President has kindly permitted me to place it before you and so I proceed to deal with it. You are aware that there was a recent notification in the *Mysore Gazette* announcing the appointment of His Highness Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wodiyar Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, as an Extraordinary Member of Council. As the Regulation stands it mentions only two members of the Executive Council as *ex officio* members of this Council. It is necessary to provide that His Highness the Yuvaraja should take his seat in the Legislative Council and for that purpose certain amendments of the Regulation are now placed before you.

The first amendment is that Section 2 of the Regulation be wholly omitted. It becomes unnecessary on account of some changes that I am going to propose later on.

In Section 3 the word "two" occurring between the words "President" and "*ex officio* members" shall be omitted.

In Section 4 (1) of the Regulation, the words "Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council" shall be substituted for the word "Councillor" and the words "of the Legislative Council" for the word "thereof."

With these amendments the section will read as follows:—

"The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Legislative Council and the members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council shall *ex officio* be the members of the Legislative Council."

Next as so many alterations are necessary in Section 9 we have put it in the form of a new section in place of the present one by the substitution therein of the proper terms wherever necessary. This new section will read as follows:—

"In the absence of the Dewan, the senior *ex officio* member present or, if there be only one such member present, such member, shall preside at the meetings of the Legislative Council; and the powers of making laws and regulations vested in the said Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the Council at which the Dewan or some one of the Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of the Council, shall be present.

(2) In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or, in his absence, the member then presiding, shall have two votes or the casting vote.

In Section 10 the word "*ex officio* member" shall be substituted for the word "Councillor."

I beg to propose that the provisions that I have just now read be added to the Bill that has been read in Council.

MR. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.—I beg to second it.

MR. C. SREENIVASA IYENGAR.—I should like to propose some verbal amendments in the new provisions proposed to be added.

I think the words "of the Legislative Council" occurring after the word 'President' in Section 4 (1) of the Regulation may be omitted as they occur twice. Again in the new Section 9, the words "*ex officio* members" may be substituted in the latter part of the section for the words "Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Councils."

After some discussion these verbal amendments were adopted.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I beg next to move that the rules of business be suspended so as to allow the Bill being immediately taken into consideration and passed.

MR. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.—I second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

Mr. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I beg to move that the said Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

MR. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.—I second it.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—I understand by the word "Budget, the Budget as passed and approved by Government. In the Indian Councils Act of 1892 the words "financial statements" occur and according to the rules framed under the Indian Councils Act of 1909 they seem to draw a distinction between a financial statement and a budget.

MR. S. R. BALAKRISHNA RAO, next moved an amendment that "the moving of resolutions on matters of public interest" be added in Section 12-A between "Budget of the State" and "and the asking of questions." He said:—

The amendment I propose only follows the lines of the existing practice in British India. I do not see the utility of an amendment which, while giving the Council permission to discuss the Budget, does not provide for the acceptance by Government of any resolution that the Council may arrive at. The mere privilege of discussing the budget was one that the members of the Representative

Assembly already possessed: but it was a privilege which brought them little advantage. This Council should have the right of passing resolutions and an assurance that such resolutions would be considered by the executive Government at least as recommendations as in British India.

MR. C. SREENIVASA IYENGAR.—I think that the Council may for the present be satisfied with what is now proposed to be granted and wait.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I thought that the matter of further privileges was dropped for the time being. On behalf of Government I can only say that it is impossible at present that such a comprehensive amendment can be accepted.

MR. S. R. BALAKRISHNA RAO then withdrew his amendment.

The motion was then put to vote and passed.

## A Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—SIR,—The next motion is comparatively very simple. By sub-section (*c*) of Section 35 of the Court Fees Regulation, 1900, power is given to Government to renew a damaged stamp but not for refund of its value in money, though such refunds are now being made under an executive order of Government. But in the case of General stamps, the Stamp Regulation itself authorises the refund in value. We consider it desirable to have a similar provision in the case of Court Fee stamps also and to make the practice that is now in force regular. So I beg to propose that in sub-section (*c*) of Section 35, the words "or refund in value for" be inserted after the words "the renewal of".

MR. C. S. DORASWAMY IYER.—I beg to second this proposition that the learned mover has stated. The rule is now to be found in the rules framed by the Executive Council but the rules are framed without legislative sanction. What is now asked for is a provision in the regulation to enable Government to frame rules in this respect. So that, by the passing of this measure, we are only enabling the Government to pass rules under the regulation.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—This is a measure of minor importance for which there can be very little difference of opinion. I beg to move that the rules of business be suspended so as to allow this Bill to be taken into consideration immediately.

MR. C. S. DORASWAMY IYER.—I beg to second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I beg to move that the Bill be passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

MR. C. S. DORASWAMY IYER.—I beg to second it.

MR. C. SREENIVASA IYENGAR, suggested that the wording of the amendment may be "renewal of damaged or spoilt stamps or refund of their value."

This suggestion was accepted.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

## A Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation be taken into consideration. The object of this measure has already been explained once or twice before this Council. So I do not think it is necessary for me to make any remarks about the amendments that are now proposed.

The power of ordering off undesirables has at present been given to the Superintendents of Mines within the area of their Mines and to the Superintendent of Police within the Government cooly lines.

As there was some difficulty felt in effectively enforcing such orders of the Superintendents of Mines, it has been proposed that the Superintendent of Police be given the power over the whole area of the Kolar Gold Fields area.

I beg to move that this may be taken into consideration.

MR. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.—I beg to second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. M. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHY RAO, moved an amendment that the power proposed to be entrusted to the Police Superintendent may be entrusted to one of the Magistrates having local jurisdiction over the Kolar Gold Field area.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO seconded it.

The Dewan disallowed the motion as notice of the same had not been given to the Secretary of the Legislative Council in time.

MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.—I should like to know if a person who is ordered out of the area by the Superintendent of Police as an undesirable can sue the Superintendent of Police for damages, in case his action was not *bona fide*.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—That will depend on the rules of Civil Law. I shall admit of course that the provision is an exceptional one; but it is framed for an exceptional set of circumstances. It is not to be started in every part of the country but only in specified areas to be notified by Government from time to time.

What we propose is an improvement on the old provision which as it stands gives power to the Superintendent of Mines to order out undesirables. We propose to give this power to one officer, *viz.*, the Superintendent of Police who being a public officer and responsible to enforce the rules of the Department is likely to be much safer to be entrusted with this power than Superintendents of Mines. As it stands, the provision has been agreed to by the Mining Board and when it was placed before the Representative Assembly naturally they also welcomed it. Whether the Superintendent of Police is liable for damages depends upon the Civil Law. But I think he is not liable to damages because he is carrying out a statutory duty. We are not supporting it as an ideal provision.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I beg to move that the bill be passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

MR. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.—I second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

## The Bill to consolidate and amend the Law regulating Labour in Factories.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I now move that the report of the Select Committee regulating labour in factories with the Bill as amended by them be taken into consideration.

The report of the Select Committee is a very short one and I am sure the Council will not grudge me the time for reading it.

"We, the members of the above Committee, have the honour to state that we have carefully considered the Bill and consider it generally suitable. We have made a slight addition to sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Bill and are of opinion that it calls for no further alteration. We recommend that it may be passed into law. As the Bill has not been materially altered, it need not be republished."

The Bill is a fairly long one. I do not think the Council would care for my reading it through. But I may merely state shortly, its contents.

Chapter II (clauses 4 to 8) deals with Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.

Chapter III (clauses 9 to 20) contains provisions for safeguarding the health of the workmen.

Chapter IV (clauses 21 to 27) relates to the hours of employment already in force in factories.

Then there follow certain rules and limitation of hours of work and similar limitations for use of machinery or for employment of children and these provisions are contained in Chapter V (clauses 28 to 32).

Chapter VI (clauses 33 to 36) deals with certain notices to be given by the managers of factories, registration of children, etc.

Chapter VII (clauses 37 to 40) deals with power to make rules, etc.

Chapter VIII (clauses 41 to 44) deals with the penalties and procedure and supplemental provisions are contained in Chapter IX (clauses 50 to 56) such a

appeals, computation of hours of employment, power to apply the regulation to certain factories, power to exempt factories from operation of certain sections, etc. The Bill has been framed with very few alterations upon the British Act in force and that, you may be aware, was passed after a very great deal of enquiry and investigation by a Committee appointed by the Government of India.

As there was nothing very special in the local conditions to justify any alterations of those rules, we have adopted them almost as they stand.

I therefore move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill, and the Bill as amended by them, be taken into consideration.

MR. M. SHAMA RAO.—I beg to second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I beg to move that after the word "on" in sub-clause (2) of clause 1 of the Bill the words and figures "1st July 1914" be inserted.

MR. M. SHAMA RAO.—I beg to second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. C. SREENIVASA IYENGAR then moved that at the end of clause 53 the word "also" be added to make the meaning clearer. This was consented to by Mr. Nanjundayya and passed.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I beg next to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

MR. M. SHAMA RAO.—I second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

## The Bill to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902.

MR. M. KANTARAJ URS.—SIR,—I now beg to move that the Select Committee's report with the Bill to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, as approved by them, be taken into consideration. The Committee's report which has been circulated to you all shows that the Bill has been approved by them without any amendment. It is however indicated in the report that there was some discussion regarding the principle of levying a separate railway cess but the Committee rightly came to the conclusion that that question cannot be re-opened. The stage at which the principle of a Bill can be discussed is when it is read in Council. At the last meeting, you may remember that my learned colleague made an exhaustive speech explaining and justifying the levy of a separate cess by District Boards to finance railway projects and after some discussion the Council unanimously agreed to the Bill and resolved to commit it to a Select Committee to consider the details in connection therewith. I have nothing to add to what was stated by him on the last occasion. I wish merely to add that the Bill, if passed into law, would materially benefit the schemes now under consideration for opening feeder railways in almost all the districts in the State.

MR. SYED AMIR HASSAN.—I beg to second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. M. KANTARAJ URS.—I next move that the Bill be taken up at a subsequent meeting of the Council and passed.

MR. SYED AMIR HASSAN.—I second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

## The Bill to further amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

MR. M. KANTARAJ URS.—In moving the next proposition against my name, may recall to your minds that after listening to the discussion at the last meetin on clause (3) of the Bill, Government promised to recast the provision so as make it less objectionable. It is considered by Government that the provisions which objection can reasonably and legitimately be taken are those imposing penalty for omission to give the prescribed notice of transfer. Government see t force of the argument that the imposition of a penalty in such a case is har commensurate with the object to be gained and they have therefore resolved omit the penalty clauses from the Bill and at the same time to retain the o provisions regarding giving notice of transfer. These provisions, bereft of t

compulsory character will be beneficial alike to the Municipality in collecting taxes and to the parties concerned in making the entries in the Municipal registers correspond with the actual facts. We have also introduced a new provision 68 (*c*) by which the Municipal Council is empowered to substitute the names of the transferees in Municipal registers, whenever such transfer comes to their knowledge either through such notice or in any other way. I think that there can be no valid ground for any objection to the clause as now modified and that it will therefore meet with your approval.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—I second the motion.—The Honourable Members may recall the lively discussion that took place on the last occasion and so I think it was good that Government took the matter into their consideration and proposed to remove from this Bill what was considered obnoxious to the general public. But while seconding the proposition I must say that by removing the penal clauses it will become difficult to enforce the provisions and I wish the original provisions had been retained. Since the last meeting and in reference to what I said on the last occasion, I am glad to say that the Municipal registers of assessment which are prescribed by the regulation have since been written up almost completely in the Bangalore City Municipality and that they are properly maintained and that with the aid of the present amendment we hope to be able to maintain them in an up-to-date condition.

I beg now to second the proposition of the learned mover.

MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.—I would premise by saying that my object in rising to address the Council on this occasion is not to propose any amendments. I only suggest a verbal inconvenience in the new provision of 68 (*c*). It might perhaps require to be rectified.

The scope and object of the new Section 68 (*a*) and (*b*) is that both the transferer and the transferee should jointly present the application for the transfer and that if both the parties consent and give notice of such transfer then alone the Municipality will change the registry. But in 68 (*c*), in the new provision that has been added there is actually no provision for the matter being taken to the notice of the parties concerned. So it is worth considering whether it is not desirable to add the words "and such notice to the parties concerned as may be necessary" after the word "enquiry" in clause 68 (*c*). Without such a provision it might be convenient or inconvenient to individuals, and as the change might be expected to come into operation sometime later, if the Municipality carried out the change of registry behind their back it might be inconvenient. So I think it is worthy of consideration whether it might not be slightly amplified so as to prevent any mistake.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—My learned friend has said much about it in the last meeting. There is no necessity to offer such alterations at present. Even in the Bill there is no compulsion to intimate change of ownership. The Municipal Council will make enquiries before effecting the change.

MR. C. SREENIVASIENGAR suggested that only one of the words "books," "registers" and "records" to denote the same thing might be used throughtout in the Bill.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA suggested that the word "register" may be adopted throughout. This was unanimously passed.

MR. SEETHARAMAIYA.—I was one of those that opposed the Bill in the Select Committee stage because the penal clauses would be harmful to the public. Now that there is no compulsion to be exercised I see no objection. I consider the present provisions to be a help to the public. I therefore strongly support the Bill as it stands.

MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.—Very often under the Land Revenue Code when the vendor refuses to apply to Government to have the necessary alterations made in the register, the purchaser will be put to a great deal of inconvenience in having his name entered in the Revenue Registers. So I think these provisions will be of great help when both the vendor and the purchaser do not care to apply transfer of ownership but only one of them wants it to be done. Therefore this is a provision likely to be beneficial all round.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. M. KANTARAJ URS.—I next move that the above Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—I second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

## Amendment of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council.

MR. H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.—I now move that in Rule 6 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council the words "Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council" be substituted for the word "Councillors."

MR. C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.—I second it.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

THE DEWAN.—Gentlemen.—As this is the last occasion on which we meet under the old constitution, I feel a word or two from me before we separate may not be out of place.

As you are aware, His Highness the Maharaja graciously decided, in October last, to increase the strength of this Council, to improve its representative character and enlarge its duties and functions.

The Legislative Council was brought into existence nearly seven years ago with the object, as was stated at the time, of ascertaining the wants, feelings and aspirations of the people in the enactment of Laws and Regulations. Mr. Balakrishna Rao seemed dissatisfied that the power of moving resolutions was not conceded. Considering the Council itself came into existence so recently, you will agree that with the instalment of reform now conceded, the development of the Council may be regarded as fairly rapid. In future, the Council will be concerned not only with the work of legislation but also with matters connected with general administration as well as the preparation of the budget.

The work of the administration is growing in volume and complexity. As we begin to enquire more and more minutely into the lives of the people, and to study what is being done in the various departments of State and public life in British India and abroad, we cannot fail to be struck with the inadequacy of our efforts to cope with the needs of the country. If we are not to lose ground, the more important needs at least must receive our unremitting attention.

For this purpose, His Highness' Government wish to come into closer contac with the interests which they are charged to promote and they desire more inti mate co-operation with the leaders of the people.

There are numerous public activities claiming attention, some official, som semi-official and others which may be described as non-official and unconnected wit legitimate governmental activities. We want workers for all three classes of act vities. Persons who have the aptitude and will to take part in these activitie might associate themselves with the Committee or Department of Governmer concerned. And to deal with activities which do not fall within the sphere of wor of Government, that is, questions connected with social and moral progress, I hav no doubt there is enough public spirit in the country to bring a separate organiz tion into existence. It is our interest and ambition slowly and gradually to enli into the service of the country every person who has resources, ability or enth siasm for public work.

I need not repeat here that any expression of views on public questions bas on a thorough preliminary study from persons of ability or worth, working disi terestedly for the welfare of the people, will be always welcome.

With the aid of this Council and other agencies, His Highness' Governme look forward to a period of active work for the amelioration of the condition of t people, and they have every hope that in such work they will receive public sy pathy and co-operation in an ever increasing degree in the years to come.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—SIR, I beg you will kindly permit me to say few words on this occasion, both on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagu here. We are much indebted to Their Highnesses the late Maharaja and present Maharaja for many privileges. His Highness the late Maharaja and Rangacharlu his first Dewan traced the troubles in the pre-British Commission D

to want of harmony between the people and the Government and they thought that the establishment of a Representative Assembly would bring the Government and the people together and make the people understand the views and objects of the Government and secure popular appreciation for the measures adopted for the administration of the State. They therefore summoned representative raiyats and merchants to a preliminary meeting and outlined to them the constitution of the Representative Assembly In Dasara of the same year the first Representative Assembly met. The Proceedings of the Government establishing the Representative Assembly, speaks of bringing the people into immediate communication with the Government, removing from their minds any misapprehensions and convincing them that the interests of the people and the Government are identical. A more benevolent policy than this could not have been conceived. For 25 years the Representative Assembly received paternal treatment under the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. The elective and other privileges were extended to it. About 7 years ago the Legislative Council was established. The Representative Assembly was given the privilege of deputing two members to it. This has now been increased to four members and all the districts will have a further privilege of sending four other members. The Municipalities and Local Fund Boards will have a chance of sending their representatives. These benevolent measures have filled us with gratitude: The Representative Assembly operated as a political school. The Representative members learnt how to do their duties loyally and how best to pray for their rights. The Government knew how to ascertain the wants and requirements of their people from their representatives and how to suit the administration to them, so that there may be no misapprehensions on the part of the people and so that they may realise that in their interests are involved the interests of the Government. The concessions now made to make the Legislative Council fully representative are bound to lay the people under a deep debt of gratitude to His Highness.

His Highness' solicitude to bring the people into closer touch with the Government and His Highness' desire to impress upon the people that their interests and the interests of the Government are very closely allied and His Highness' ardent wish that the representatives should try to do their best to bring their influence to bear upon the policy and administrative and economic activities of the Government, all these encourage us to look up to a brighter and more benevolent future. We are conscious of the great service done by the advisers of His Highness the Maharaja in the inauguration of these benevolent measures and we beg that you will kindly accept our thanks and be good enough to communicate to His Highness the Maharaja how deeply we are grateful to His Highness for the most enlightened measures he has adopted for the best administration of the country.

THE DEWAN.—I shall have much pleasure in conveying your loyal sentiments to His Highness the Maharaja.

The meeting then terminated.

By Order,

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,

*Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.*